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 State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1.	27,780	19.	27,510
2.	27,225	20.	27,520
3.	27,000	21.	27,310
4.	27,000	22.	28,210
5.	27,350	23.	27,570
6.	27,420	24.	27,670
7.	27,600	25.	27,400
8.	27,420	26.	27,310
9.	26,505	27.	25,940
10.	27,310	28.	27,520
11.	27,270	29.	27,470
12.	27,140	30.	27,340
13.	27,280	31.	27,340
14.	27,725	32.	26,008
15.	27,650	33.	26,970
16.	26,955		
Total	845,085		
Less unsold and returned copies	10,503		
Net total sales	834,582		
Net daily average	26,441		

Subscribed for this 21st day of December, A. D. 1900.
 M. B. HUNGATE,
 (Seal) Notary Public.

Goodbye, Mr. Editor. Come again.

If it is to know the people's will, why not consult the returns from the last election.

Kansas may be vagarious in some respects, but persists in sending republicans to the United States senate.

At least one of the senatorial candidates is running true to form. He got one vote on the first ballot, and hasn't had any since.

London's fog was never more appropriate than when it enveloped the city at the time the death of the queen was announced.

In the retirement of Marlon Butler the senate loses another of its unique figures. It will not be hard to control the populist caucus of the body after March 4 next.

Conquering the home market is one way to lead to wider fields of commercial activity. There are many things shipped into Omaha that might be made here.

One of the cheerful features of the business outlook is the steady inquiry as to conditions leading to permanent investment. Money is no longer afraid; it only wants the opportunity.

The spread of the Carrie Nation habit to Indiana indicates the contagious nature of the disease. The police power of the country should devise an antidote before the trouble becomes epidemic.

Agreement on conditions under which the bluff tract is to be acquired for park purposes is a welcome announcement for north end people. It will perpetuate many pleasant memories of exposition days.

Adding four new steamships to the fast growing list of American-owned vessels engaged in the Atlantic trade indicates that the transportation companies can hardly wait for the passage of a subsidy bill by congress.

Remodeling the congressional districts of Nebraska is not the lightest task set before the present session of the Nebraska legislature. There are more interests than districts and somebody is sure to be disappointed finally.

Western states are responding nobly to the call of prosperity. Republicans are replacing Bryanites in the senate of the United States at a rate which must soon silence any charge that the great west is wedded to anarchy and fallacious finance.

Colonel Killian's appointment to be adjutant general of the Nebraska National Guard is a graceful recognition of the veterans of the Spanish war. The gallant colonel has a good record of actual service, as well as a deep knowledge of tactical lore.

Many compliments are now being paid the West Point cadets by those who a few days ago were loudest in their condemnation. Which shows that hazing, brutal if it was, did not eradicate the best of American traits from the young soldier's nature—that of courageous frankness.

That flashlight photograph of Editor Bryan feeding the first copy of the new paper into a press will not be the least among a long list of snapshots taken of this eminent gentleman during his Protean career. Among the collection is a kitescope reproduction of Colonel Bryan receiving his commission from Governor Holcomb.

It is not alone the railroads but many western veterans will be disappointed that the Grand Army of the Republic will meet at Cleveland instead of Denver. While there are more historic associations around Cleveland, probably yet the western soldier would have liked the eastern comrade to see the empire conquered by the plow since Appomattox.

BRITAIN'S NEW SOVEREIGN.
 There is every reason to expect that King Edward VII will be a judicious and conservative sovereign, maintaining the honor and dignity of the throne and exercising his powers for the promotion of the welfare of the nation and the prosperity and happiness of the people. While not a man of great intellectual force and never having shown any marked inclination for affairs of state, he yet has liberal attainments and undoubtedly a good general knowledge of matters political, so that he will probably readily adjust himself to the duties and responsibilities now devolved on him. These are not of a nature to severely tax the ability of the occupant of the British throne, for while the executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is nominally vested in the crown, practically it is in the ministers who constitute the cabinet and these are subject to the will of Parliament. The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm.

The change of rulers will not necessarily affect the international relations of Great Britain. These will continue without disturbance or interruption, though some changes may be made in diplomatic representatives. Neither is there to be expected any immediate effect upon the internal affairs of the empire. The death of the queen had no effect upon the money market and British financial and business interests will not be influenced by the succession. In short, the current of affairs in Great Britain, political, financial and commercial, will move on as if no change of sovereigns had taken place.

King Edward will very likely be more generous in the matter of public benefactions than was the late queen, whose prudence and economy were proverbial and who accumulated great wealth. Albert Edward has been a fairly liberal giver, as the generosity of royalty goes, and doubtless will be more so with the larger means at his command. No great things are to be expected of Great Britain's new sovereign, but he will be it is safe to predict, a creditable ruler, seeking to do whatever will win for himself the esteem and confidence of the nation.

CLAIMS AGAINST CUBA.
 When an independent government has been established in Cuba what will be done in regard to the claims against the island? There is said to be some apprehension among the Cubans that when they shall have organized a government the European powers, notably France, whose citizens hold the greater portion of the Spanish colonial debt, may set out to coerce the new republic into assuming Spain's repudiated or discredited obligations, which amount to \$400,000,000, incurred by Spain in her unsuccessful efforts to pacify the island. Then there are other claims growing out of the destruction of the property of foreigners, some of which have already been presented to the Department of State.

Of course Cuba could not assume Spain's obligations. Such a burden the people of the island could not carry and if an attempt should be made by a European power to collect any part of this Spanish debt from Cuba there is no doubt the United States would interpose and insist that Spain must pay her own debts. But how about the other claims, such as Germany has laid before our government? Can these also be dismissed as worthless? There is a question that may cause trouble. There is no doubt that the United States will be called upon in this matter to protect Cuba and it is not possible to foresee what complications may result.

LIMITATIONS OF THE JUDICIARY.
 In the decision of the United States supreme court in the Neely case the limitations of the powers of the judiciary were recognized. In the arguments before the court, counsel for Neely contended that the United States Cuba acted in alliance with the Cuban republic. Government counsel denied this contention altogether. The decision pointed out that the relations between our government and Cuba were to be determined by the political branch of the government, saying that "it is not competent for the judiciary to make any declaration upon the question of the length of time during which Cuba may be rightfully occupied and controlled by the United States, in order to effect its pacification."

How will this recognized limitation of the powers of the judiciary affect the position of the supreme court in regard to the questions that have been submitted to it relative to the new possessions? A prominent lawyer of New York, Mr. Charles A. Gardner, in an address before the Bar association of the state came out strongly against the assumption that the court has the right to review, much less to set aside, the acts of the president and congress regarding the new possessions. Mr. Gardner declared that the supreme court cannot and will not decide these questions and even if it attempted to do so its action would be revolutionary and void. "Can it prohibit this sovereign nation from exercising its sovereignty over conquered territory?" asked Mr. Gardner, and he added: "Unless it overrides the precedents of a century and repudiates a practice that has prevailed since its foundation, the court will decide only problems of a strictly judicial character, refuse to pass on those of a political nature and relegate their further consideration to the political departments of the government."

He expressed the opinion that the court will undoubtedly follow the construction of national power first laid down by Chief Justice Marshall, and uniformly adhered to since, that this is a sovereign nation and can annex territory absolutely or sub modo and upon any terms and conditions it pleases. "Having decided this much," said Mr. Gardner, "it will logically follow that it

must dismiss from further consideration the propriety of the particular terms of annexation, as matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the president and congress." In that case the court will settle few if any of the great problems presented.

Suggestions of this character intensify interest in the question of the powers of the judiciary and doubtless these will be even more clearly defined by the highest tribunal in the consideration of the cases before it than was done in the Neely decision. In the meantime it may be doubted whether the supreme court will go as far as Mr. Gardner thinks it should go in circumscribing the powers of the judicial department.

WORK FOR THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.
 While the business men of Omaha were congratulating themselves on the achievements of the past at the banquet of the Commercial club, one of the speakers sounded a keynote. He pointed out the desirability of investing home money in home enterprise. Enough money, he said, has been sunk by Omaha men in the south to build the factories the club says are necessary to the continued growth of the city, and more Omaha money is tied up in lithographed mining stocks than would pay for the auditorium twice over. In these general statements there is much food for thought.

The prosperity of any community is built on its pay roll. It is the dinner bucket brigade which lies at the bottom of municipal well being. The larger this brigade the more business there is for the merchant; the more merchants the bigger the city.

"Patronize home industry" is not a new cry in Omaha. Its efficacy in building up local industry has been proven. There is no good reason why a Nebraska man should purchase an article that can be made or grown in the state from an outsider, nor is there any good reason why an Omaha man should take his money to Texas or Kamchatka or any other place when there is ample opportunity for profitable investment right here. One good way to convince outsiders that Omaha investments are worth the money is to put home money into them. Show your faith by your works.

The Commercial club is looked up to as a leader by the citizens. It has been in the front rank of the fight for Omaha's commercial supremacy from the beginning. Let it now assume the aggressive along the line of inducing Omaha men to aid in building Omaha factories and making a market for Omaha products, thus affording employment for Omaha labor and increasing the Omaha pay roll, and there will be much more to boast of at the next annual banquet. There are millions of idle money in the Omaha banks. The Commercial club should devise ways to get these idle dollars at work for the city's development.

Governed Terror of Wichita.
 Mrs. Nation, the destroyer of Wichita, Kan., seems determined to be the John Brown of her cause. No sooner had she been released from jail, whether she was sent for smashing a mirror in a hotel bar, than she resumed her crusade and the city's nerves were wrecked before she was stopped. When the sheriff undertook to arrest her she slapped his face and pulled his ears so vigorously that he was forced to whistle for help. Mrs. Nation was lodged in the city jail and a writ is given to understand, the business of running a saloon is absolutely unlawful in Kansas, why are the police authorities so energetic in their pursuit of Mrs. Nation and so lacking in any disposition to close the saloons which have brought her to the city? It is a question that should be asked.

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All agree that the United States soldier at the head of the list, writes the Times correspondent. "No excesses of any kind stand to his discredit. 'Excuses' in the vocabulary of these critics does not include the soldier's common fault of inebriety. No one claims any special virtue for the American in that respect. The appreciations deal solely with crimes—robbery, incendiarism, murder and outrage. Not one of these is laid to the charge of the American soldier. On the other hand, Japanese accounts his behavior from first to last was that of a gentleman."

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 Minneapolis Tribune.

If Mars is signaling the earth, it is probably because the inhabitants of that planet want to know why we are doing so much fighting and at the same time boasting so loudly of our civilization.

A Famous Tie-Up.
 Globe-Democrat.

A speaker in the present condition of the democratic party says a cat and dog may rove peacefully on a rug, "but tie them together, and see if they would not fight." The tying operation will be tried later on.

Merry War in Sugar.
 Buffalo Express.

A cut in the price of sugar of 10 cents per 100 pounds made by one company has been followed with a similar cut by another and this action will be followed with a like step by the National Sugar Refining company. This action shows the practical impossibility of a maintenance of rates by several large interests. For one cause or another, some company is bound to make a cut. The present cut is said to

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 New York World.

Queen Victoria has had eighty-three children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, of whom seventy-one are living and twelve are dead. She has been not only a great queen, but a great mother of kings, queens and emperors. No other royal family has so many living members. The circle of its membership so many royals and septs. The descendants of Victoria already have assured to them the thrones of the two great empires of Great Britain and Germany, and it is more than probable that within a few years the crowns of the three great empires of Britain, Germany and Russia will all be worn at the same time by her grandchildren.

Activities of the Grip.
 While grip under that admirably descriptive title is comparatively new, the thing itself is probably as old as the other germ diseases. The terms grip and influenza are interchangeable by doctors, and the first recorded influenza epidemic in America was that of which Noah Webster wrote in 1786. This epidemic, which died out in a year, followed several epidemics in Europe. Later the disease began to reappear in regular intervals and with the increasing severity. The epidemics of 1857, 1859 and 1891 are thought to have been the most severe up to the present spread of the disease, which, although Springfield has escaped with a comparatively small number of cases, is very severely throughout the country.

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